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**Додаткові завдання з курсу
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Рівень В 1

(Частина 2)

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Unit 7. LIFE CHANGES

Vocabulary extension

to beat / break / cut / better / surpass a record

to establish / set a (new) record

to hold a record

national record

Olympic record

speed record

unbroken record

world record

Harry Potter

Part I

Why are children around the world so eager for the next installment of a story about a boy wizard? Maybe it's because they see themselves in him.

ON THE SAME SUMMER DAY THAT 6-year-old Catie Hoch beat her own personal best jumping rope record —100 in a row—the doctors discovered that "the pain in her side was coming from a tumor on her kidney. "In that split second," her mother Gina Peca remembers, "your whole life changes. You're going along safety-proofing your house and trying to feed your kids the right food, thinking you have control over their safety, and you don't."

There was even less control over the course of the next two years as the cancer spread, through seven rounds of chemo, three operations on Catie's lungs and one on her liver. It was during that time that Gina began to read aloud the first three books about a schoolboy wizard named Harry Potter, who knew something about fighting fierce, deadly enemies. Maybe that's why, when they took the train from

their home in upstate New York to New York City for treatment, Catie wore a red cape, red lightning-shaped scar on her forehead, a wand and big black glasses. She was ready for anything.

In January 2000, when it seemed as if her treatment options had run out, Catie was back home, her chances of living to read Book 4 looking very slim. That is when an e-mail arrived from someone in Britain who had heard about the 8-year-old girl in New York who loved Harry so much. "I am working very hard on Book 4 at the moment" the author confided, and she talked about the chapter she was writing, how the werewolf professor Lupin was one of her favorite characters, and about some new creatures who would be making their debut! "This is all TOP SECRET," she warned, so Catie could tell her family but nobody else, "or you'll be getting an owl from the Ministry of Magic for giving our secrets away to Muggles. It was signed, "With Lots of Love, J.K. Rowling (Jo to anybody in Gryffindor)."

Over the next days and weeks, Catie wrote to her new friend about her birthday party; her friends; her new dog, Potter Gryffindor Hoch (the first name after Harry's surname and the middle one after the dormitory house in which he lives at school). She seemed to be getting stronger, brighter, in her excitement about her new pen pal. Jo wrote back at length, typing from her home in Scotland as the windows rattled in the January gales. "It's a bit spooky", she wrote one night. "I sleep at the top of the house (like Ron) and when it's stormy like tonight I keep waking up wondering what creaked... you see, I m not as brave as Harry— if you told me there was a gigantic snake wandering around at night where I was living, I'd hide under the bedclothes and let someone else sort it out." Jo was candid about other things that frightened her. "I don't mind talking to big groups of people your age at all, because you ask interesting questions, but talking to adults scares me."

Gina watched the friendship unfold, watched a stuffed owl and a toy ginger cat arrive in the mail as gifts. “I couldn’t believe it when the first e-mail arrived, but what I really couldn’t believe was that they kept it up,” she says. “This wasn’t a once or twice I heard a little girl was sick, and I sent a get-well note.” To me it was a relationship. I don’t know what Jo was thinking, but she was taking time out of a very, very busy schedule to write precious e-mails to Catie.”

Maybe it was sympathy. But maybe it was admiration. “I admire bravery above almost every other characteristic,” Rowling told TIME a few months later, when she sat down to talk about the characters she had created. “Bravery is a very glamorous virtue, but I’m talking bravery in all sorts of places.” It is, as Rowling attests from the first chapter of the first book, the virtue that cannot be faked: you either walk into the woods full of giant spiders or you don’t. Stand up to bullies, or hide from them. Hang on to hope, or surrender to fear. She addresses children as though they know as much as or more than she does about the things that matter. Kids like the characters she has created, Harry above all, not because he is fantastic but because he is familiar. Rowling, they say, gets everything right, writes as though she knows what it is to be 13 years old and anxious or shocked at discovering what you can actually do if you try. Maybe she finds her way straight into the hearts of children because she never left in the first place.

That is at least a place to start in trying to understand why Rowling's books are the most popular children's series ever written. It is hard not to believe in magic when you consider what she has done. Through her books, she speaks to kids in Milan and Morocco and Minnesota, and those conversations too are somehow private, even though they are conducted in 200 countries, in 55 languages, in Braille¹, in 200 million volumes. Children buy her books with their own money. They wear out flashlights reading them after lights-out. Kids with a fear of fat books and

¹ Louis (1809 - 52), French educator. Blind from the age of 3, he had developed his own system of raised-point reading and writing by the age of 15. His system was officially adopted two years after his death.

dyslexic kids who have never finished a book read *Harry Potter* not once or twice but a dozen times. Parents report reading levels jumping four grades in two years. They cannot quite believe this gift, that for an entire generation of children, the most powerful entertainment experience of their lives comes not on a screen or a monitor or a disc but on a page.

So many of those children will be tired come Saturday morning, June 21, because on the shortest night of the year, the night when whatever you dream is said to come true, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* goes on sale at one minute past midnight. On that night there will be Potter parties complete with owls and cloaks, and those who can, will lobby their parents to let them wear their Potter pj's and sleep in a cupboard under the stairs. Some families have ordered two or three books, to prevent civil war. At 8.5 million copies, this is the largest first printing ever: and at close to 900 pages, the longest children's book there is. It already has the top advance sales in history: it was Amazon.com's best seller two hours after it became available for pre-ordering. And its contents were so secret that a forklift driver was sentenced for stealing pages from a printing plant in Britain and trying to sell them to the *Sun* for £25,000, or \$41,000.

Not all the numbers are nice, of course: the American Library Association ranks the Harry Potter books as the most challenged in the country; more parents have requested that Harry be banished from bookshelves than they have Huck Finn, more than *Catcher in the Rye*. Conservative Christian parents have argued that the books promote witchcraft and Satanism; a student in Houston had to get up and leave the room every time the teacher read aloud from *Harry Potter*. But even that ruckus has calmed down or come to stand for a much larger conversation about what should shape the moral life of children. "I think any unusual focus on things like magic and witchcraft is a bad idea," says Charles J. Chaput, Archbishop of Denver, "but these things can also be a natural part of storytelling with children. So

I think the Potter argument is really about bigger and deeper battles going on all over the culture about our national character.”

There is also a small secular culture war about whether these books are good enough to deserve their acclaim, whether they will endure as classics or fade as fads. The charge, which given the mass popularity is typically made rather quietly, is that the stories are formulaic and conventional. The attack came first and most famously from stuffy Yale professor Harold Bloom, keeper of keys to the literary kingdom, who dismissed the first Harry Potter book as thin and derivative in a 2000 article in the Wall Street Journal, and has since refused to read any of the sequels. “I would think in another generation or so,” he told TIME, “Harry Potter will be in the dustbins everywhere. It will be period-piece rubbish because it is so atrociously written.”

He is, to put it mildly, in a minority; Bloom might be surprised at the number of adult readers who scour the texts for Jungian archetypes and trace the folkloric roots of hinkypunks, mischievous creatures who mislead travelers into bogs. “I think she’s a terrific writer,” says Maurice Sendak, author and illustrator of 80 children’s books, who has read the first book. “And she’s a ripper-offer like me. She has taken from some of the best English literature and cooked up her own stew. It’s brilliant, and I have every intention of reading the others; otherwise, children I know will kill me.”

Teachers who actually encounter children every day are as appreciative. “I don’t know that it is literature like *“The Grapes of Wrath”*, argues Gail Hackett, a librarian at Monroe Elementary in Des Moines, Iowa. But it’s not *“Captain Underpants”* either”. Beyond their gratitude at anything that gets kids to read, parents and teachers appreciate how Rowling doesn’t pander or patronize. “Generally adults in children’s literature are horrible or incompetent”, observes Debbie Mitchell of the Magic Tree bookstore in Oak Park, Ill, while Rowling

shows adults being wise and fair and, in the gamekeeper Hagrid, the best friend imaginable. Her tone can also grow dark and Grimm in ways that many contemporary children's fantasies don't. "Children's psyches are a lot more sophisticated than we give them credit for," says Susanne Ferleger, a child therapist in Encino, Calif. "Adults would like to think that in kids' minds the world is rosy. But they sugarcoat the deeper feelings of children. Rowling taps into that on so many levels."

Younger readers sense that she knows their world and their tastes. Kids care about brands: a Nimbus 2000 broom is the best on the market; at least until the Nimbus 2001 broom is released. They like to solve her puzzles; they are tickled to see that Diagon Alley, the wizard mall, is of course laid out diagonally. They like a character who moves from being powerless to being magical, to having powers even over other adults. Harry's being an orphan makes him both more vulnerable and independent in ways most 13-year-olds are not, he had to invent himself because his spirit was not likely to be gently formed by odious aunt and uncle. Not having a regular family, kids say, is something many of them can relate to. Teachers in inner-city schools, where many troubled kids are bouncing through foster care, are stunned by the power of the books over their students. "Many of these kids have grown up without parents, but they still have to make moral choices in their lives," notes Ebony Thomas, 25, an English teacher at Cass Tech High School in Detroit. "Before, those choices might have been dictated by church, by family, by community; now you have to face that alone, and the choice lies within yourself. This is a generation that really needs Harry Potter."

There were already lots of books with unicorns and wizards in them before Harry came along, certainly lots of books about orphans searching for their roots and adolescents coming of age—which leaves the question of what Rowling has done differently. Unlike some buff and brawny superheroes, Harry has the look of a nerd but the heart of a hero. He is small but fast: the wand is mightier than the sword.

"He's kind of like me," says Alex Heggen, 12, of Des Moines, who, like so many kids, sees some of himself in Harry and hopes to find more of Harry in himself. "He's just brave sometimes ... I've got black hair, I wear glasses, we're about the same height... Wearing glasses and having braces—getting picked on is just your life. You have to deal with it."

VOCABULARY WORK

I. Do the matching. Mind, one of the words is not used. Memorize the words and their definitions.

1) an instalment	(in myth or fiction) a person who changes for periods of time into a wolf, typically when there is a full moon
2) a werewolf	provide or serve as clear evidence of
3) to confide	a form of written language for the blind, in which characters are represented by patterns of raised dots that are felt with the fingertips
4) a pen pal	one of a story's parts that are published or separately one after the other
5) spooky	seek to influence (a politician or public official) on an issue
6) candid	truthful and straightforward; frank
7) to attest	the practice of magic, esp. black magic; the use of spells and the invocation of spirits
8) a bully	an intense and widely shared enthusiasm

	for something, esp. one that is short-lived and without basis in the object's qualities; a craze
9) Braille	a person with whom one becomes friendly by exchanging letters, esp. someone in a foreign country whom one has never met
10) to lobby	a person who uses strength or power to harm or intimidate those who are weaker
11) witchcraft	enthusiastic and public praise
12) a ruckus	tell someone about a secret or private matter while trusting them not to repeat it to others
13) an acclaim	a disturbance or commotion
14) a fad	a child whose parents are dead
15) an orphan	sinister , frightful , ghostly

II. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. And the trees that surrounded the house sometimes had a slightly look.
2. The book came out in
3. In spite of opposition from the other parties, the changes in the law have been through.
4. I haven't been completely with him.
5. A is always a coward.
6. A silver bullet is used in fiction as a supposedly magical method of killing
7. His status is by his recent promotion.
8. Angela Bassett has won critical for her excellent performance.
9. She her secret to her best friend.

10. Since when has practicing been fine with you?
11. A child is raising a in class.
12. Pepino was a ten-year-old His parents had been killed in the war.
13. Although we have never met, she has been my for years.
14. Prairie restoration is the latest gardening in the Midwest.

III. Match beginnings with their endings.

1. to release	a) a puzzle
2. to solve	b) choices
3. to bounce through	c) a broom
4. to make	d) the roots
5. to search for	e) glasses and braces
6. to wear	f) foster care

IV. Memory challenge. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the text to complete the phrases. Use provided definitions as a hint.

1. *ill-natured, ill-humoured* // Yale professor
2. *hackneyed* // first Harry book was dismissed as thin and
3. *traditional* // the stories are formulaic and
4. *appallingly* // period-piece rubbish because it is so written
5. *disobedient, naughty* // creatures who mislead travellers into bogs
6. *to procure, to pimp* // Rowling doesn't or patronize
7. *unqualified, ignorant* // adults in children's books are horrible or
8. *honest and straightforward* // Rowling shows adults being wise and
9. *helpless, impotent, paralysed, weak, feeble* // a character who moves from being to being magical
10. *defenceless* // Harry's being an orphan makes him both more and independent

11. *extremely unpleasant; repulsive*// aunt and uncle

12. *in good physical shape with fine muscle tone* // and brawny superheroes

V. Scour the text for adjectives and nouns which are used to describe personal characteristics. Divide them into two columns in terms of virtues and vices. Provide them with as many synonyms as possible.

VI. Cite in context and use in the sentences of your own:

- to beat a record
- to read aloud
- to give secrets away
- windows rattled in the january gales
- in the first place
- to wear out flashlights
- to give smb. credit for smth.

VII. Explain in your own words and illustrate in the sentences of your own.

- a boy wizard
- safety-proofing
- slim chances
- glamorous virtue
- dyslexic kids
- banished from book-shelves
- to endure as classics
- to fade as fads
- to dismiss a book
- to sugarcoat feelings

- a sophisticated psyche
- her tone can also *grow Grimm*
- a look of a nerd

VIII. Provide definitions for the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.

Run out, keep up, stand up to, wear out, lay out, pick on

IX. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

fair and square

1. That wouldn't be right. No, sir, it just wouldn't be fair and square. (E. Caldwell, 'Jackpot', 'Kneel to the Rising Sun')
2. Well, if it's working all right to suit you, then you ought to pay me what you owe me for fixing it for you, Clyde. That's fair and square. We had a bargain about that, anyway. (E. Caldwell, 'Close to Home', ch. 17)
3. ...I always give the good Lord His due. Him and me has always been fair and square with each other. (E. Caldwell, 'Tobacco Road', ch. II)

get credit for smth. (take) (the) credit for smth.)

1. That's just my nature. I'm made that way. I don't take any credit for it, I just can't help it. (C. Mackenzie, 'Hunting the Fairies', ch. 13)
2. Sissy Kamara is one of those with a talent for bullying others into works for which she takes the credit. (P. White, 'The Burnt Ones', 'The Evening at Sissy Kamara's')

3. Of course the exhibition was a tremendous success, and for this you must take full credit. (*The Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English. London, 1975*)

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

TEXT DISCUSSION

I. Use topical vocabulary to dwell on:

Catie's problems

The pain in her side, a tumour on her kidney, the cancer spread, rounds of chemo, lungs, liver, treatment options had run out, slim chances.

Harry Potter characters

A schoolboy wizard, to fight fierce deadly enemies, a red cape, red lightning-shaped scar on her forehead, a wand, big black glasses, a werewolf professor, an owl, a ginger cat, a gamekeeper, a hinkypunk.

Harry Potter book popularity with readers

To go on sale, top advance sales, the first printing, a best seller.

II. Answer the questions.

1. How does parents' life change in terms of their kid being diagnosed with a fatal disease?
2. What do Catie Hoch and Harry Potter have in common?
3. What does Harry Potter look like?
4. What did Catie and Jo write to each other about?
5. What does Jo Rowling admire above almost every other characteristic?

6. What is bravery? Can it be faked? Reason your answers.
7. Why do kids like Harry above all?
8. Why are Rowling's books the most popular children's series ever written?
9. What is the night when the next instalment of Harry Potter goes on sale like?
10. Why does the American Library Association rank the Harry Potter books as the most challenged?
11. What are the charges against Harry Potter?
12. Why is Joanne Rowling called a ripper-offer?
13. Why do young readers feel that Harry Potter books are about them?
14. What has Rowling done differently?

III. Dwell on the following.

1. Catie's life as a cancer patient.
2. Catie and Jo Rowling's relationship through mailing.
3. "Hang on to hope or surrender to fear" slogan.
4. The hype around a new instalment.
5. Harry Potter as a contentious issue in terms of national character culture.
6. A secular culture war in terms of *Harry Potter's* acclaim.
7. Adults' obsession with Harry Potter books.
8. Uniqueness of Harry Potter books.

OPTIONAL TASKS

1. Dwell on Jungian archetypes.
2. "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck.

WRITING

1. Write an outline of the text "Harry Potter" (Part 1).
2. Write a gist of the text "Harry Potter" (Part 1).

3. Unit 7. LIFE CHANGES

Vocabulary extension

to display / show patience

to lose one's patience

to run out of patience

to tax / try smb.'s patience

endless / inexhaustible / infinite patience

one's patience wears thin

She has endless patience with the children.

Do you have the patience to do this job?

Idioms

angelic patience

enough to try the patience of a saint

like patience on a monument

patience is a plaster for all sores

Harry Potter

Part II

Kids say that in her portrayal of the friendship between Harry, Ron and Hermione, Rowling shows an uncanny understanding of how adolescents deal with one another. "She gets almost everything right," says Ligia Mizhquiri, 12, from, Chicago. "What happens [at Harry's school] happens to us. Some of us are popular. Some of us are not. Some of us get bullied. Some of us are bullies." Harry's friendship with Ron evokes every buddy movie ever made; the pattern is so familiar to kids that when word got out that a character would die in Book 4, children wrote to Rowling and begged not to kill Ron off, because in the movies it's always the sweet best friend who dies. But into that familiar tree house Rowling inserts Hermione, infuriating at first, indispensable very soon, and the

tone and tenor of their friendships ring true to a generation of kids for whom gender roles and relationships have been rearranged.

Hermione would be a pretty familiar stereotype as well if she were just "the smart one." But Rowling also makes her resourceful and at times the toughest. "Hermione ignores a lot," says Ellis O'Connor, 10, in Evanston, Ill. "Ignoring while people are teasing is very, very important, because if you don't ignore them, they'll get on your nerves more, and it will be worse." She knows something about being teased because of a developmentally delayed older brother whom the other kids call retarded. Kids who get mocked because they don't have cool clothes find a soul mate in Ron. "If you took all three and put them into a blender, you'd get me," says Ryan Gepperth, 12, of Chicago. "I like to try new things, like Harry. I love reading, like Hermione. And I have problems of my own like Ron," says Ryan, a husky boy tousled brown hair. "Ron gets made fun of a lot because he has a lot of brothers and sisters and he comes from a poor family. The other kids don't like him because of that."

Rowling creates a bridge for kids to cross from her magical world to their own, built out of rules and constraints that both share. The very existence of Hogwarts School, the training academy for young wizards, is a testament to the reality that learning still takes time and patience. There's no spell that fills one's head with knowledge; the best Hermione can manage in Book 3 is the Time Turner, to give her more hours to study. The Weasleys, Ron's family, are still poor—and any world in which a family as hardworking, loving and generous as theirs still struggles to put food on the table is, well, a lot like our own. Mrs. Weasley can cast a spell to make dirty dishes clean themselves, but she can't create new kitchenware out of thin air. Rowling has created a world in which a boy can fly on a broom, talk to snakes and grow gills like a fish, but he can no more easily cope with his crushing sadness about his dead parents than any other child. "She mixes the real-life struggles in with the imaginary, magic struggles," says Casey Brewer, 15, of

Longwood, Fla. "Harry and his friends have to think through the obstacles in life the same as they have to think through an obstacle that's a three-headed dog. It's, like, inspirational."

Inspirational, but mercifully not perfect. Wizards have troubles and egos and envy and ratty robes they are embarrassed to wear. Harry is capable of jealousy and insensitivity. He breaks rules and doesn't tell grownups things it would plainly be in his interest to reveal. He gets into trouble. ("If he didn't you wouldn't have all those pages to read," notes Zack Ferleger, 12, of Encino, Calif.) Hermione may be smart, but she can be rigid; Hagrid is loving, but, to a fault when it comes to horribly scary beasts. Ron is loyal but insecure. Rowling loves her characters and invites readers to love them, not just despite their flaws but because of them. Since one's flaws loom large in adolescence, that is quite a healing potion.

So given the lessons these books teach and the values they honor, how is it that they remain controversial? Even among evangelical and Fundamentalist Christian parents, there is a deep divide over how much to embrace the popular culture and use it for missionary purposes. On the one hand there are those who share the view of Jack Brock, pastor of the Christ Community Church in Alamogordo, N.M., which made worldwide headlines for its "holy bonfire" in December 2001, in which Harry Potter was among the books burned. The incident was taken out of context, says Brock. "The media made me look like Hitler." But that said, he still would do it again. They [the books] are totally, completely, entirely about witchcraft," he told Time. "The next book, I understand, will be 700 pages long, and it's just going to be going deeper and deeper into witchcraft. Anyone who thinks that's healthy, I don't understand. God says in Deuteronomy that witchcraft is an abomination. Whatever God hates, I hate."

But those who disagree do more than defend the books as just good clean fun. They praise them as powerful moral tools. The Catholic News Service, run by the American bishops, puts the books on its recommended list for children. Ministers preach sermons likening Harry's running through the wall of Platform 9 3/4 to a leap of faith. "We're missing something if we can't tell stories from the Bible as compelling as Harry Potter", says John Fleming, minister of First United Methodist in Henrietta, Texas. Many have found embedded in the books all kinds of biblical imagery. "If you read these books carefully, they are not only not evil, they are profound stories about good, and they are deeply religious," argues Baylor University philosophy professor Scott Moore, who started by reading the books to his kids and ended up staying up late to finish for himself.

The climax of the second book, Chamber of Secrets, he asserts, works as pure Christian allegory. "It's the story of Harry fighting a serpent and overcoming it with the sword of Gryffindor. He is unable to accomplish this by himself and must call for help, which comes from above, most often in the form of the word of truth or a double-edged sword. It's not just a snake he has to overcome but a snake summoned by [the evil wizard] Voldemort's memory. Over and over in these medieval mystery morality plays, it's the memory of our sinfulness that we must overcome. The phoenix²— a classic symbol of Christ, who dies and rises again— comes to help him. He kills the serpent, then in a moment quite shocking— I'm surprised Hollywood left it in—the phoenix weeps in his wound to heal him. That's a classic symbol of Christ's passion. It's Christ's tears that make us whole."

When the moment comes that parents must trust their children's hearts to another, they pray that whoever fills that space— a teacher, a coach, a character in a book— will be worthy of the power and will use it well. A month after Catie Hoch's ninth

² (in classical mythology) a unique bird that lived for five or six centuries in the Arabian desert, after this time burning itself on a funeral pyre and rising from the ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle // *rise like a phoenix from the ashes*

birthday, doctors found that the cancer had spread to her brain and that she had only a few weeks left. That was when the phone rang.

Over the next few days, Rowling read aloud to Catie from Book 4, which was finally finished but would not be released until summer. "She was lying on the couch," Gina says, remembering how her daughter was transported, "just listening and listening." The family resisted putting the call on the speaker phone. "That was Catie's time with Jo," Gina says. "We didn't want to intrude on their privacy." The last few times Rowling called, Catie was too sick to come to the phone. She drifted into a coma and died on May 18, 2000.

Rowling wrote to her parents three days later. "I consider myself privileged to have had contact with Catie," she wrote. "I can only aspire to being the sort of parent both of you have been to Catie during her illness. I am crying so hard as I type. She left footprints on my heart all right." Caries parents established the Catie Hoch Foundation to help young cancer patients. In November a check for \$100,000 appeared, from Catie's favourite English friend.

VOCABULARY WORK

I. Do the matching. Mind, one of the words is not used. Memorize the words and their definitions.

1. an adolescent	absolutely necessary
2. to evoke	providing or showing creative or spiritual inspiration
3. indispensable	direct one's hopes or ambitions toward achieving something
4. to tease	(of a young person) in the process of developing from a child into an adult.

5. a soul mate	uncompromising , steadfast , inflexible
6. a constraint	torn or in bad condition, especially because they are old.
7. inspirational	evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way
8. ratty	a person ideally suited to another as a close friend or romantic partner
9. rigid	giving rise or likely to give rise to public disagreement
10.a flaw (in terms of a character)	bring or recall to the conscious mind
11.controversial	carried away with passion or pleasure; entranced
12.abomination	a limitation or restriction
13.compelling	achieve or complete successfully
14.to assert	make fun of or attempt to provoke (a person or animal) in a playful way
15.to accomplish	completely unacceptable; a feeling of hatred and disgust; a thing that causes that feeling
16.transported	state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully
17.to aspire	a fault or weakness in a person's character; a shortcoming

II. Complete the table with words from Ex. 1 and related forms. Put a stress mark in front of the stressed syllable in each word. The first one has been done for you.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
------	------	-----------

in'spire	inspi'ration	inspi'rational
		controversial
	-----	compelling
assert		
accomplish		
		transported
aspire		

III. Fill in the gaps with the words from Ex. 1.

1. This answer no sooner reached Britain, than the whole nation were with joy.
2. Brenda her father about the powerboat that he bought but seldom used.
3. It is important that should have an adult in whom they can confide.
4. The company that the cuts will not affect development.
5. They to be gentlemen, though they fell far short of the ideal.
6. She seemed to him not merely an intelligent woman, but a kind of
7. The sight of American asters pleasant memories of childhood.
8. Ski instructors have become less about style.
9. Their decision to abandon the trip was made because of financial
10. He made himself to the parish priest.
11. His clothes were all and he hadn't bathed in a month.
12. The team have always looked up to their captain.
13. The that leads to Othello's downfall is his jealousy.
14. There is no greater image builder for a company than a and informative web site that can be seen all over the world.
15. Thiers cannot help setting off the of his deeds by the ridicule of his ostentation. (K. Marx, 'The Civil War in France', ch. I)

16. Immigration is a issue in many countries.

17. We have only six months left to our task.

IV. Match beginnings with their endings.

1. to make	a) the obstacles
2. to cross	b) sinfulness
3. to cast	c) the bridge
4. to think through	d) sermons
5. to break	e) fun of
6. to preach	f) foundation
7. to overcome	g) a spell
8. to establish	h) rules

V. Memory challenge. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the text to complete the phrases. Use provided definitions as a hint.

1. *pretty annoying* // Hermione, at first, indispensable very soon.
2. *creative, having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties* // Rowling also makes her and at times the toughest.
3. *mentally defective, mentally deficient* // developmentally delayed older brother whom the other kids call
4. *untidy, looks as if it has not been brushed or combed* // Ryan, a husky boy, brown hair.
5. *a limitation or restriction* // built out of rules and
6. *forbearance, resignation, stoicism, sufferance, endurance* // learning takes time and
7. *lavish, munificent, open-handed, bounteous* // a family as hard-working, loving and
8. *shattering, heavy* // to cope with sadness

9. *distinct from a fictional world* // she mixes the struggles in with the imaginary ones
10. *uncompromising* // smart but she can be
11. *excessively, extremely* // loving but
12. *uncertain* // loyal but
13. *potent, influential* // they praise them as moral tools

VI. Scour the text for adjectives and nouns which are used to describe a person's characteristics. Divide them into two columns in terms of virtues and vices. Provide them with as many synonyms as possible.

VII. Cite in context and use in the sentences of your own:

- when word got out
- ring true to somebody
- get on your nerves
- get mocked
- embedded in the books
- to intrude on their privacy
- to drift into a coma

VIII. Explain in your own words and illustrate the sentences of your own.

- uncanny understanding
- a healing potion
- to embrace the popular culture
- missionary purposes
- biblical imagery

IX. Provide definitions for the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own.

Kill off, get out, think through

X. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

enough to try the patience of a saint

1. Gertie: "And the airs you put on. Condescending isn't the word. It's enough to try the patience of a saint." (W. S. Maugham, 'The Land of Promise', act II)

cast (put) a spell on smb.

1. ...there was no misunderstanding about Frisco's eyes: the demand they made on her. She wanted to withdraw from them, to shake off the spell they put over her. (K. S. Prichard, 'The Roaring Nineties', ch. 37)

a double-edged sword (two-edged sword)

1. The political mass strike is a two-edged sword which, if carelessly used, can become more harmful than beneficial to the workers. It is a weapon which, to effectively utilized, must be firmly grasped and resolutely wielded. (W. Foster, 'Outline History of the World Trade Union Movement', ch. 21)

2. In any case, Chevrolet's tremendous showing is a mixed blessing. 'It's a double-edged sword,' commented one Detroit expert. ('Newsweek')

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

TEXT DISCUSSION

I. Use topical vocabulary to dwell on:

the world of magic

spell that fills one's head with knowledge; the Time Turner; to cast a spell; to fly on a broom; to grow gills like a fish; magic struggles; a three-headed dog;

flaws and imperfections

egos; envy; ratty robes; jealousy; insensitivity; to break rules; to get into trouble; rigid; insecure;

the Christian allegory of the climax of the second book

to fight a serpent; to overcome a serpent with a sword; a double-edged sword; a snake summoned by the evil wizard's memory; medieval mystery morality plays; to overcome sinfulness.

II. Answer the questions.

1. What do kids see in Rowling's portrayal of the friendship between Harry, Ron and Hermione?
2. Why does Harry's friendship with Ron evoke every buddy movie ever made?
3. What kind of testament is the training academy for young wizards?
4. What is the Time Turner?
5. What essential lesson does Rowling teach her readers in terms of flaws and love?
6. What values do Harry Potter books honour in the first place?
7. What do you think of Harry Potter books and Harry Potter films? Reason your answers.

III. Dwell on the following.

1. “Gender roles and relationships have been rearranged” in the course of time.
2. Imperfectness of wizards.
3. Controversy of Harry Potter books and messages they send.
4. The role of a phoenix in the second book as a mythological character and a classic symbol of Christ.

OPTIONAL TASKS

1. Dwell on medieval mystery morality plays and their relevance to the text and Harry Potter books in general.

WRITING

1. Write an outline of the text “Harry Potter” (Part 2).
2. Write a gist of the text “Harry Potter” (Part 2).

Unit 8. LAW & ORDER

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Do the matching and memorize crimes and their definitions.

1. smuggling	a) the crime of stealing
2. blackmail	b) the malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony
3. arson	c) the criminal action of stealing goods from a shop while pretending to be a customer
4. manslaughter	d) taking things or people into a place or out of it secretly or illegally
5. shoplifting	e) the action of forging or producing a copy of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art
6. bribery	f) attacking someone in a public place in order to rob them
7. forgery	g) entry into a building illegally with intent to commit a crime, especially theft
8. mugging	h) driving a vehicle faster than the legal speed limit
9. trespass	i) wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain
10.theft	j) the deliberate and illegal killing of a person
11.murder	k) entry to a person's land or property without their permission
12.speeding	l) stealing from other people's pockets
13.burglary	m) the act of offering someone money or

	something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you
14.robbery	n) the action, treated as a criminal offense, of demanding money from a person in return for not revealing compromising or injurious information about that person
15.pickpocketing	o) the crime of killing a human being without malice aforethought, or otherwise in circumstances not amounting to murder
16.fraud	p) a physical attack
17.assault	q) the crime of stealing money or property from a bank, shop, or vehicle, often by using force or threats.

II. Fill in the gaps with words from Ex. 1.

1. An air hostess was arrested and charged with drug
2. An elderly man was caught in Times Square.
3. I'll walk you home - I don't want you to get into *Daily* reports.
4. Early a celebrity and film star, now serving an imprisonment for an on the film director.
5. He's been stopped twice for today.
6. She failed trying to him for \$400,000.
7. He was jailed for two years for and deception.
8. The gang members committed dozens of bank
9. If you live in an area where is common, it may be worth investing in an alarm system.
10. The thief was taken in the
11. Police are treating the fire as
12. He decided he was going to take revenge for the of his sister.

13. They were prosecuted for on private property.
14. The grocer accused her of and demanded to look in her bag.
15. The letter was a
16. Executives of the company had been involved in the of government officials.
17. A judge accepted her plea that she was guilty of, not murder.

III. Translate into your native language. Write out words and phrases relevant to the topic. Memorize them.

1. He was involved in drugs, violence, extortion, and robbery. 2. Burglary, murder and rape are all on the increase. 3. Since the results of elections were made public, there has been a terrible wave of rioting, theft and arson. 4. The thief had been very clever, and had taken great care not to leave any fingerprints or other marks. 5. Senior citizens are advised to let a thief take their belongings rather than risk personal injury. 6. Two teenage car thieves were caught near the station last night. 7. Sean was caught pilfering glasses from the hotel. 8. Two men robbed the Central Bank yesterday, escaping with one million dollars. 9. A gang of thieves was at work, robbing people of their possessions as they slept. 10. The court was told that Julie had been embezzling funds for the last two years. 11. He embezzled large amounts of money to finance his gambling. 12. Bribery and corruption were widespread during the Marcos administration. 13. The incidence of violent crimes - murder, rape, and assault - has increased in inner city areas. 14. Yet no evidence has been found to suggest that this death was homicide. 15. President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. 16. Here are the coins Davies is alleged to have counterfeited.

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. The jury found him g..... of murder.

2. It's a c..... to keep a creature like Willy in a tank.
3. Statistically our chances of being the v..... of violent crime are remote.
4. The entire court was convinced of his i..... .
5. He was advised to p..... not guilty to the charge of murder but guilty to the lesser charge of manslaughter.
6. The newspaper is going to publish an article c..... the government with corruption.
7. Protesters angrily accused the police of violence and intimidation.
8. He was s..... to life in prison.
9. The p.....'s inmates are being kept in their cells.

READING

Junket for robbers was police trap

Here is the story in which the paragraphs are given in the wrong order. Find the right order.

1. Soon the operators of Good Buy informed their clients that, to celebrate the imminence of spring they would be organizing a gambling trip to Atlantic City to reward the loyal patrons. There would be free champagne and \$1,000 of stake money each. The day trippers were to meet yesterday morning at Sullivan's Bar on Eighth Avenue at 46th Street, not far from the Diamond District.
2. After they set up the shop, describing themselves as 'buyers of gold and silver', the police said it was not long before word of their willingness to buy stolen property circulated in the underworld. They received a steady flow of offers and propositions, including one from a man who wanted their help in killing and robbing a Brooklyn couple.
3. Good Buy was the name the police gave to a shop they established five months ago in Manhattan's Diamond District, on West 47th Street off Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of buying stolen property. During that time, police

say they bought goods worth \$2.5m although they paid only \$8,000 for them. The discrepancy was caused by the fact that much of the property was stolen bonds which are hard to sell and therefore command a low price on the undercover market.

4. When the group of twenty-five assembled they were all placed under arrest. Then they were loaded on to the coach and driven, not to the seaside, but to the police station. There, eleven of the twenty-five were charged with possessing stolen goods and the remainder held for questioning. Police are still looking for eighteen of the customers who, with apparent foresight, did not go.
5. The hand-drawn sign in the front window of the charabanc³ read: 'Good Buy Charter'. It should have been spelt differently, for the coach party of twenty-five, who had been expecting a jolly day's gambling and drinking at the casinos in Atlantic City, were instead driven to prison. It was the culmination of another of those police undercover operations which cause such merriment when they are disclosed.

The Times (BrE)

Choose the best answer:

1. The hand-drawn sign should have been spelt differently BECAUSE
 - a) it was a farewell party
 - b) a shopping tour
 - c) a guided trip

2. Imprisonment of twenty-five robbers was
 - a) a nightmare

³ a large old-fashioned coach with several rows of seats. Charabancs were used especially for taking people on trips or on holiday.

- b) a long cherished dream come true
 - c) a next to impossible attempt
3. Undercover operations when they are disclosed usually cause
- a) a splitting headache
 - b) jollies
 - c) resignation of the officers in charge
4. Good Buy was the name the police gave to a shop they established five months ago for the purpose of buying
- a) real estate
 - b) expired food
 - c) illegally appropriated stuff
5. The discrepancy was caused by the fact that much of the stolen property was
- a) poor quality
 - b) there was no demand
 - c) it was out-of-fashion
6. It was not long before word of their willingness to buy stolen property circulated in the
- a) criminal world
 - b) hell
 - c) underwater storage
7. A trip to Atlantic City was organized to
- a) rob casinos
 - b) cheat at cards
 - c) encourage future cooperation

8. When the group of twenty-five assembled they were all placed
 - a) under detention
 - b) in charge
 - c) in an awkward position

9. There, eleven of the twenty-five were
 - a) given back stolen goods
 - b) accused of possessing stolen property
 - c) rewarded for their cooperation

Answer the questions.

1. Why should “Good Buy Charter” have been spelt differently?
2. What kind of trip did the twenty-five guests expect?
3. What was the true destination?
4. What was the purpose of a Good Buy Shop?
5. How is the discrepancy between true value of the stolen property and the money the robbers gained for it explained?
6. What was a Good Buy Shop famous for in the underworld?
7. Why did the operators of Good Buy organize a gambling trip to Atlantic City?
8. What happened when the group of twenty-five assembled?

Give a gist of the text (8-10 sentences).

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Memory challenge. Complete the phrases with proper words.

1. the sign
2. a day's gambling and drinking

3. police operations
4. property
5. market
6. a flow of offers and propositions
7. to reward the patrons
8. foresight

II. Cite in context

1. a jolly day's gambling and drinking
2. police undercover operations
3. buying stolen property
4. stolen bonds
5. command a low price on the undercover market
6. 'buyers of gold and silver'
7. word of willingness to buy stolen property circulated in the underworld
8. a steady flow of offers and propositions
9. to celebrate the imminence of spring
10. to reward the loyal patrons
11. stake money
12. day trippers
13. placed under arrest
14. loaded on to the coach
15. charged with
16. held for questioning

III. Define the words and illustrate their meaning in the sentences of your own.

Junket, charter, merriment, discrepancy, undercover market, underworld, foresight

IV. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

daylight robbery (highway robbery)

1. To someone from a small town, the prices of meals and theater tickets in New York often seem to be highway robbery. (DAI)
2. At that price it's daylight robbery!

give smb. the benefit of the doubt

1. If any of the material facts of the case are at variance with the probability of guilt, it will be the duty of you gentlemen to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt raised. (Th. Dreiser, 'An American Tragedy', book III, ch. XXVI)

jolly well

1. '...sometimes I think it isn't worth it...' 'You're right, old dear; it jolly well isn't.' (J. Galsworthy, 'The White Monkey', part I, ch. IX)
2. ...if any more of my pals get inferiority complexes, they can jolly well get rid of them for themselves. (P. G. Wodehouse, 'Very Good, Jeeves!', ch. II)
3. Archie: "...maybe it's time I jolly well did something and stopped being so choosy or they'll be forgetting me." (J. O'Hara, 'The Searching Sun', act II, sc. 1)
4. There was something very odd about it that had jolly well got to be cleared up! (J. Galsworthy, 'Caravan', 'A Stoic')

play for high stakes

1. In launching this project he's playing for high stakes regardless of the reputation he may lose.

set smth. at stake

1. By that reckless action he set his reputation at stake.

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

Unit 9. SHOPPING

Vocabulary extension

depraved **palate**

delicate **palate**

a **sophisticated** lifestyle

sophisticated modern tastes

sophisticated wines

bitter **flavour**

pleasant **flavour**

tart **flavour**

artificial **flavour**

natural **flavour**

The flavour is not unlike Chardonnay, but with a difference.

HOW TO PICK AN ORANGE

Oranges are divided into two main categories – those for eating out of hand and others used for making juice. Very few varieties are interchangeable. Juice oranges are pulpy and have many pits, which makes eating them uncomfortable, while eating oranges, though juicy, are proportionately less than juice oranges. Eating oranges, with more interiors and few if any seeds, are also the more expensive of the two – it would be wasteful to use them for juice. Varieties of eating oranges include temples, tangelos, navels, kings, tangerines, mandarins and clementines.

In general, Florida oranges have thinner skins than the same varieties from California and are better and juicier, with a lighter and milder taste, much like

sweet water. Florida oranges, because of their sweetness, probably have great appeal to the average American palate.

The thicker-skinned California varieties have a flavour that appeals more to sophisticated, European-oriented palates. Though less juicy and sweet, they have the more concentrated bitter-sweet orange flavour that most connoisseurs prefer and they are the hands-down favourite in the New York market.

In addition, Florida oranges often have greenish skins – and russet patches – at maturity. Because the public likes oranges to be gleamingly orange, colour is added to the skins of the Florida crops if the weather has been such that they remain green, although ripe.

It is not necessary to add colour to the naturally orange California products. When colour is added that information is stamped on the packing crates (it used to appear on each orange). Colour is often misused, especially at the beginning of the season, to give a matured orange colour to unripe green oranges, whose juices will be thin, watery, sour and hard to digest, if not to swallow.

Stores selling oranges in bulk, as most do, are supposed to state it when colour has been added, but few do. Oranges that have been coloured have a shinier, lacquered look. The colour is added to the skin only and is approved practice, but purists and food naturalists feel more comfortable with natural oranges. (American oranges exported to Japan are never coloured, as that country bans the practice entirely).

The rules for telling good oranges from bad are identical no matter what the variety or origin. Avoid those with rough, wrinkled or dry skins. Sections that are soft and spongy indicate that rotting has begun as do skin punctures or a grey discoloration that usually begins around the stem end. Oranges should also be heavy – lightweight oranges are those that have lost flesh and juice and they will be pulpy and stringy for eating or squeezing.

Oranges in good condition will have smooth, shiny skin that is thin enough to permit the substance of the orange within to be felt. They will be full in both

flesh and juice. It is perfectly proper for a green, mottled Florida orange to be delicious in spite of its colour.

Because vitamin C is quickly lost when in contact with heat, oranges (as all citrus fruits) should always be stored in a cool place preferably in a refrigerator.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Memorize words and their definitions

1. pulpy	→ soft, smooth, and wet, often because it has been crushed or beaten
2. a pit	→ the stone of a fruit or vegetable
3. mild	→ not sharp or strong in flavor
4. palate	→ ability to judge good food or drink
5. appeal	→ the quality of being attractive or interesting
6. sophisticated	→ having, revealing, or proceeding from a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture
7. a connoisseur	→ an expert judge in matters of taste
8. russet	→ reddish brown in color
9. maturity	→ ripeness
10. gleaming	→ shining softly
11. a crate	→ a slatted wooden case used for transporting or storing goods
12. a purist	→ a person who wants something to

	be totally correct or unchanged, especially something they know a lot about.
13.spongy	→ being porous, compressible, elastic, or absorbent
14.stringy	→ containing tough fibers and so hard to eat
15.mottled	→ covered with patches of different colours which do not form a regular pattern

II. Complete the sentences with words from Ex. 1

1. For less adventurous p..... the restaurant also serves burgers and roast chicken.
2. The chutney should be a thick, p..... consistency.
3. Britain wanted a 'more p.....' approach.
4. M..... green and yellow leaves were all over the place.
5. The beef was somewhat s..... and the potatoes were overcooked.
6. The earth was s..... from rain.
7. The new refrigerator arrived, white and g..... .
8. Sarah tells me you're something of an art c..... .
9. We introduced fresh pasta sauces into our menu to tempt more demanding p..... .
10. Movies had a great a..... for him.
11. Remove all the p..... from the cherries before making some pie stuffing.
12. A crane was already unloading c..... and pallets.
13. The woods in autumn are a riot of r..... and gold.
14. My guests were a chic middle-aged woman and a young man with s..... tastes.

15. Test the figs for m..... .

16. This cheese has a soft, m..... flavour.

III. Find the opposite.

1. average	a) juicy
2. sour	b) unripe
3. heavy	c) sophisticated
4. smooth	d) disgusting
5. dry	e) obscure
6. hard	f) light
7. ripe	g) sweet
8. delicious	h) soft
9. gleaming	i) rough

IV. Cite in context

- selling oranges in bulk
- a shinier, lacquered look
- approved practice
- ban the practice
- telling good oranges from bad
- rough, wrinkled or dry skins
- skin punctures
- the stem end
- full in both flesh and juice
- in contact with heat
- stored in a cool place

V. Explain in your own words and use in the sentences of your own.

Interchangeable, wasteful, the hands-down favourite, ripe, a food naturalist, identical, rotting.

VI. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

eye appeal

1. Prewar cars lacked the eye appeal of modern cars. (Suppl)

have appeal

1. The idea of transferring more powers of initiative to the executive from the legislature and giving the legislature only a veto in return has very little appeal. ('The New Republic')
2. The novel has general appeal.

sex appeal

1. 'Old, old, old,' she muttered. 'There are no two ways about it; I'm entirely devoid of sex appeal.' (W. S. Maugham, 'Theatre', ch. XXV)

take the rough with the smooth

1. ...the rough, unfortunately, has to be taken with the smooth. But life's frightfully jolly sometimes. (J. Galsworthy, 'The Patrician', part II, ch. XII)
2. ...I'm prepared to take the rough, with the smooth. I'm not the woman to desert a sinking ship. (W. S. Maugham, 'Theatre', ch. XVI)

3. Your papa has given us a bit of a doing. But, oh, well, in our job we have to learn to take the rough with the smooth. (A. J. Cronin, 'The Northern Light', part II, ch. 2)

rough and ready

1. 'If you'll forgive my saying so, sir,' he began, 'your proposal seems to me very rough and ready justice.' (J. Galsworthy, 'The White Monkey', part III, ch. XII)

2. Mrs. Fogarty was at her wit's end where to put all the men and a few women, who demanded the best her rough and ready accommodation could afford. (K. S. Prichard, 'The Roaring Nineties', ch. 10)

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

TEXT DISCUSSION

Answer the questions.

1. What two main categories of oranges are there?
2. What are juice oranges like?
3. What are eating oranges like?
4. Which oranges have more interiors and few if any seeds?
5. Which of the two are more expensive?
6. What varieties of eating oranges are there?
7. What's the difference between California oranges and Florida oranges?
8. What oranges have great appeal to the average American palate?
9. What flavour appeals more to sophisticated, European-oriented palates?
10. How do consumers know that the colour has been added?
11. What do unripe green oranges taste like?
12. Why are American oranges exported to Japan never coloured?

13. What are the rules for telling good oranges from bad?

14. How do you know that rotting has begun?

OPTIONAL TASKS

1. Dwell on the attributes of oranges.
2. Pick any fruit or vegetable you like and write a short consumer memo about it like the one presented for you above. Share your ideas with other students.

Unit 11. SPORTS. SPORTS ACTIVITIES.

Vocabulary extension

I. Memorize sports and their definitions

tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a game for two people or two pairs of people who use rackets to hit a small soft ball backwards and forwards across a low net dividing a specially marked level court
lawn tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the standard form of tennis, played with a soft ball on an open court.
gymnastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the art or practice of training the body by swinging on bars or jumping over things, often performed in competition(s). Exercises developing or displaying physical agility and coordination. The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men)
callisthenics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ gymnastic exercises to achieve bodily fitness and grace of movement
American football	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a game similar to rugby that is played by two teams of eleven players using an oval-shaped ball. Players try to score points by carrying the ball to their opponents' end of the field, or by kicking it over a bar fixed between two posts.
rugby (rugger)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ a type of football in which the ball can be handled; played with an oval (egg-shaped) ball

	by two teams of either 13 players (Rugby League) or 15 players (Rugby Union)
cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an outdoor game, popular in Britain, played with a small ball covered with leather, a bat, and wickets, by two teams of eleven players each
football (AE soccer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game played by two teams of eleven players using a round ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net
golf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game in which people hit small hard white balls into holes in the ground with a set of special sticks (golf clubs), trying to do so with as few strokes as possible
croquet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game played on grass in which players knock wooden balls through hoops (small metal arches) with a mallet (long-handled wooden hammer)
slalom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a race for people on skis or in canoes down a winding course marked out by flags
archery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ practice or art of shooting with bows and arrows
boxing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the sport or practice of fighting with the fists, esp. with padded gloves in a roped square ring according to prescribed rules
fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ fight with swords or foils
hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game played on ice between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small rubber disk, called a puck, and try to score goals.
polo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game like hockey, played by men on horseback with long-handled mallets and a wooden ball
baseball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game played by two teams of nine players.

	Each player from one team hits a ball with a bat and then tries to run around three bases and get to the home base before the other team can get the ball back
freestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sports competitions, especially in swimming, wrestling, and skiing, in which competitors can use any style or method that they like when they take part
triathlon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an athletics competition in which each competitor takes part in three events; swimming, cycling, and running.
basketball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a netted hoop fixed above each end of the court

Are there any other sports and games that you would like to add to the list? Name and define them.

II. Fill in the table. The first is done for you.

SPORTS	EQUIPMENT
tennis	Rackets, a ball, a low net
gymnastics	
American football	
cricket	
football (AE soccer)	

golf	
croquet	
slalom	
archery	
fencing	
hockey	
polo	
basketball	

III. Read the statements. Mark each of them TRUE or FALSE

	TRUE	FALSE
1. A rubber disk in hokey is called a puck.		
2. There is no difference between soccer and American football.		
3. In baseball a player hits a ball with a curved stick.		
4. To practice boxing you need a pair of padded gloves.		
5. The Olympic sport of fencing is comprised of three weapons: foil, epee, and sabre.		
6. A triathlon is an athletics competition in which each competitor takes part in as many as 13 events.		
7. In golf a small hard ball is struck with a club into a series of small		

holes in the ground.		
8. In golf you win if you use the fewest possible strokes to complete the course.		
9. If you play croquet, you are supposed to drive colored wooden balls through a gate by means of mallets.		

IV. Match the following.

1. golf	a) court
2. football	b) course
3. boxing	c) court
4. tennis	d) rink
5. skating	e) ring
6. basketball	f) pitch

SPEAKING

Dwell on the following.

1. Sports and games in Great Britain.
2. Sports and games in the USA.
3. Extreme sports.
4. Olympic games.

Vocabulary extension

fitness // Most players are pretty close in *fitness*. There's also a good restaurant, bar and *fitness centre* with sauna, solarium and jacuzzi. Soldiers are required to take a *physical fitness test* at least twice per year.

workout // Give your upper body a *workout* by using handweights. ...a 35-minute *aerobic workout*. Start your *workout* with some gentle stretching exercises. ... always feel good after a *vigorous workout*.

treadmill // to run on a treadmill, to do exercise on a treadmill... you can walk or run in place if you have got a treadmill

a rowing machine

dumbbells // people use dumbbells for physical exercise to strengthen their arm and shoulder muscles.

hand weights

a chin-up bar // do ten chin-ups (pull-ups) in succession

to squat // he can squat 850 pounds

to do abdominal crunches = to do sit-ups

GOOD MEDICINE AT NEW SUPER GYM

By Matthew Yi

Chronicle Staff Writer

National Semiconductor CEO⁴ Brian Halla lifts weights at Tempus Clinic, a full-service gym that takes preventive medicine to a whole new level.

With sweat dripping from his forehead, Brian Halla, chairman, chief and executive officer of National Semiconductor, strained to give one last pull on a rowing machine.

⁴ an abbreviation for chief executive officer

“I’m old, I’m fat and I’m ugly,” he said jokingly, drawing a deep breath and wiping his brow.

Of course, what he’s really thinking is that he’s feeling younger, his waistline is smaller and family and friends are telling him that he looks much better with muscles on his arms and chest.

All of that thanks to a new full-service gym in tiny Los Gatos that’s found a niche among Silicon Valley executives.

Tempus Clinic takes preventive medicine to a new level. Clients start with a comprehensive physical that includes a routine blood test as well as a full body and heart scan. In addition, there is a thrice-weekly workout routine with a personal trainer and regular meetings with a nutritionist. Plus, there are quarterly physicals that are less extensive than initial one.

The price tag? Try nearly \$30,000 for a one-year plan, and health insurance doesn’t cover it. But for Halla, who earned \$1.6 million in salary and bonus last year running his \$1.5 billion firm, it’s a bill he can afford to pay.

“We’re all under this mountain of stress,” 57-year-old Halla said of his job. “Baby Boomers⁵ who are successful should have the right to keep themselves healthy.”

In fact, he likes the programme so much that he’s footing the bill for his wife and their two daughters. And there are no family discounts.

While personal trainers are not new for the wealthy, particularly Hollywood stars and professional athletes, the level of medical attention Tempus Clinic provides is relatively rare.

I. Cite in context.

1. to lift weights
2. a full service gym
3. preventive medicine
4. sweat dripping

⁵ someone who was born during a baby boom, especially during the years after the end of the Second World War.

5. to strain to give one last pull on a rowing machine
6. comprehensive physical /quarterly physical
7. a routine blood test
8. a full body and heart scan
9. to draw a breath / to draw a deep breath
- 10.a workout routine
- 11.to wipe one's brow
- 12.waistline is smaller
- 13.a price tag

II. Define the words and phrases.

- a nutritionist
- preventive medicine
- a physical
- health insurance
- to foot the bill

III. Answer the questions.

1. What is Tempus Clinic like?
2. How does Brian Halla feel working out in the gym?
3. What is special about Tempus clinic? How does it differ from the rest of gyms?
4. What is a price tag for membership in a club?
5. Who is a baby boomer?

IV. Give a gist of the text (8-10 sentences).

V. Get yourself familiar with the proverbs and quotations on the topic.

Prevention is better than cure.

Physical fitness is as important as intellectual fitness. Plato.

A sound mind in a sound body.

Use them while speaking your mind on the following.

1. Importance of sports and games in everyday life.
2. Fitness. Healthy lifestyle or trendy obsession.

Unit 12. MONEY MATTERS

Vocabulary extension

for money // to do smth. for money // to borrow money // to change money // to counterfeit money // to earn / make money // to lend money // to produce money // to save money // to spend money // to squander / throw away money // to withdraw money // to launder (illegally acquired) money // to deposit money // to invest money in smth. // to put money into smth. // to put money on smth. // to raise money // to refund money / to return money

- *They invested their money in stocks and bonds*
- *We are out of money.*

Memorize words and their definitions. Think of the examples where you can use the vocabulary.

annual *adjective*

happening once every year, or relating to a period of one year // *annual income*

brand name *noun*

the name given to a particular product by the company that makes it // *brand name shoes, a brand name computer*

coupon *noun*

a piece of paper which can be used to obtain something without paying for it or at a reduced price

Bring the coupon below to any Tecno store and pay just £10.99.

...a 50p money-off coupon.

Send the coupon with a cheque for £18.50, made payable to 'Good Housekeeping'...

credit card *noun*

a small plastic card which can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from you at a later time

bill *noun esp. US*

- a piece of paper money // *a ten-dollar bill*

- an amount of money owed for goods supplied or services rendered, set out in a printed or written statement of charges

He was running up a bill of hundreds of dollars

The bill for their meal came to \$17

downturn *noun*

a reduction in the amount or success of something, such as a country's economic activity // *downturn in prices / a downturn in the housing market*

slowdown *noun*

a reduction in speed, activity or the rate that things are produced

a business slowdown

a sales slowdown

productivity slowdown

There has been a sharp slowdown in economic growth.

increase *verb*

to become or make larger in amount or size // *increase capital / increase funds*

interest *noun*

money which is charged by a financial organization such as a bank to people who have borrowed from them, or the profit which is made on money invested in a financial organization

interest on a loan

at a certain interest

to add interest

to calculate interest

to charge interest

simple interest / compound interest

rate of interest

launch *verb*

to begin (something such as a plan) or introduce (something new such as a product) // *to launch a campaign*

Crabtree&Evelyn has just launched a new jam.

letter of credit *noun*

a letter from a bank allowing the person who has it to take a particular amount of money from a bank in another country // *to open a letter of credit with / in a bank*
= *to establish a letter of credit with / in a bank*

net *noun*

left when there is nothing else to be subtracted

per pound net

net earnings

net cash

strictly net

prestige *noun*

respect and admiration given to someone or something, usually because of a reputation for high quality, success or social influence

great / high prestige

high prestige job

little / low prestige

of prestige

of little prestige

to enjoy / have prestige

to damage smb.'s prestige

to gain prestige

spreadsheet *noun*

a computer program, used esp. in business, which allows you to do financial calculations and plans

tax *noun*

(an amount of) money paid to the government, usually a percentage of personal income or of the cost of goods or services bought

income / profits tax

national / local taxes

individual income tax

purchase tax

direct taxes

indirect taxes

heavy tax

tax evasion

tax assessment

tax cuts

tax exile

tax rates on smth.

tax collector

free of tax, tax-free

to lower / reduce tax rates

to impose / levy a tax on smb. / smth.

to collect taxes

to pay taxes

A big sum was to be paid in taxes.

sales tax

assess verb

to judge or decide the amount, value, quality or importance of something

The value of this property was assessed at one million dollars.

bad debt noun

one that is not likely to be paid

face value noun

the value or price which is shown on, for example, a stamp, a coin or a bank note //

at face value

Your stock isn't worth its face value, you'll agree there. (J. O'Hara, 'From the Terrace')

owe verb

to need to pay or give (something) to (someone) because they have lent money to you, or in exchange for something they have done for you // *He owes me \$5*

gross adjective, adverb

(in) total

The firm's gross profit was over a million dollars last year.

gross weight

gross national product

gross receipt

gross value

invoice noun

a list of items provided or work done together with their cost, for payment at a later time

to issue an invoice

to send an invoice

duplicate invoice

original invoice

merchandise *noun*

goods that are bought and sold

first-class / high-quality merchandise

to buy / purchase merchandise

to order merchandise

to sell merchandise

to ship merchandise

to carry (a line of) merchandise

remittance *noun*

A remittance is a sum of money which you send to someone // *to enclose / send a remittance*

irrevocable *adjective*

impossible to change

irrevocable mistake

irrevocable past

irrevocable law

He said the decision was irrevocable.

shipment *noun*

a large amount of goods sent together to a place, or the act of sending them

a shipment of urgent medical supplies

for / with immediate shipment

time of shipment

while in shipment

liquidate *verb*

to cause a business to close, so that its assets can be sold to pay its debts

Without government assistance the bank will have to liquidate.

READING

NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SHVYDKO FAST FOOD CHAIN

On September 30, 2003, **the investment company** 21st Century **signed an agreement** with Western NIS Enterprise Fund (WNISEF) for **joint development** of the Shvydko **fast food chain**. The **partnership agreement** between 21st Century and WNISEF will **boost the development** of the chain throughout Ukraine. Currently, the **closed joint stock company** Shvydko is a 21st Century **portfolio company**.

The Shvydko **trademark** was created and **positioned** as a fast food restaurant offering traditional Ukrainian **cuisine** to its customers. As of today, Shvydko is the second leading company in its industry, holding 17 percent **market share**. Among the strategic directions for the chain's development are increasing its market share and leadership position in the fast food market, and strengthening the national brand with a high level of the **customer loyalty**.

Additional information: The investment company 21st Century was founded in 1995. It operates in several directions, such as in **corporate finance** in the **real estate market** in Ukraine (it has the Kvadrat network of **retail centers** and the 21st Century Housing development company) and in the restaurant business (the Shvydko network and a network of **high end elite** restaurants). Currently the company is investing in different types of businesses: trade; hotels; **business and residential real estate**; the restaurant business. It is also attracting investment into these enterprises.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Find words or word combinations in the text that mean the following:

- a) a negotiated and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to a course of action;
- b) the quality of staying firm in your friendship or support for someone or something;
- c) the sale of goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale;
- d) a group of people considered to be the best in a particular society or category, esp. because of their power, talent, or wealth;
- e) property in the form of land and buildings, rather than personal possessions;
- f) the portion of a market controlled by a particular company or product;
- g) a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores, or restaurants, owned by the same company;
- h) a symbol, word, or words legally registered or established by use as representing a company or product;
- i) shared, held, or made by two or more people or organizations together;
- j) a style or method of cooking, esp. as characteristic of a particular country, region, or establishment;
- k) an innovation company a venture capitalist invests money in;
- l) to help or encourage (something) to increase or improve.

II. Fill in the gaps with words from Ex. 1.

1. Anyone who studied at the college joined an band of well connected lawyers, doctors and businessmen. // We have a political in this country. // The President has been accused of developing policies in favour

- of a small // The sort of goods once reserved for the elite are now available to everyone.
2. By investing in, he was one of the richest men in the United States. // Have you ever seen the agent who sold you your house?
 3. sales grew just 3.8 percent last year. // It is not yet available // We can't afford the product's price.
 4. Ford has been gaining this year at the expense of GM. // Many companies use as a **managerial** objective – i.e., a company might try to gain a specified share of the market by a certain time. // can be a useful objective in that it forces small business owners to pay attention to the overall market and to the actions of competitors.
 5. They are counterfeiting goods // It's marketed under the 'Tattle'. // You'll be sued in no time if you infringe a trademark.

III. Memory challenge. Complete the phrases from the text.

1. the company (*21st century*)
2. signed an
3. development
4. fast food
5. agreement
6. the development
7. the closed company
8. trademark was created and as
9. traditional Ukrainian
10. 17 percent market
11. customer
12. corporate
13. real estate
14. retail

15. high end restaurants

16. business and real estate

IV. Answer the questions using the highlighted words and phrases.

1. What kind of company is *21st Century*?
2. What was the purpose of the agreement?
3. What is *portfolio company*?
4. How was the Shvydko trademark created and positioned?
5. What is *market share*?
6. What are strategic directions for the chain's development?
7. What can be said in terms of the investment company *21st Century*?

V. Get yourself familiar with the following idioms and proverbs. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

a gentleman's agreement

1. By a gentleman's agreement - if one may use such a term when speaking of ruffians... - rival gangs enjoyed the monopoly of trade in different districts. ('The Times')

a chain is no stronger than its weakest link (the strength of a chain is in its weakest link)

bring one's eggs to a bad market (bring one's eggs (goods, hogs or pigs) to a bad (or wrong) market)

1. 'So M'Buffer is off at last,' said Scott... 'He brought his pigs to a bad market after all.' (A. Trollope, 'The Three Clerks', ch. XXIV)

marriage market

1. He was the richest bachelor in England, a future duke, the greatest prize in the marriage market. (W. Maxwell, 'Vivien', ch. IV)

the lion's share

1. It is the very largest billion dollar corporations that get the lion's share of these armament contracts. (G. Green. 'The Enemy Forgotten', ch. VII)

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

WRITING

1. Write a gist of the text (5-7 sentences).
2. A short report (150-200 words) in terms of the topic. Use the story of the Shvydko as an illustration.

Unit 12. MONEY MATTERS

(Part II)

READING

THE MONEY-TALK TABOO

by Kate Fox (“Watching the English”)

‘But why?’ asked another mystified foreigner – an Iranian immigrant with whom I was discussing the ‘polite procrastination’ rituals. ‘You are right, this is exactly how they behave. It takes forever. It drives me crazy. But why do they do this? What is the matter with them? Why are they so reluctant to get down to business?’ Good question – to which I’m afraid there is no rational answer. The English find ‘doing business’ awkward and embarrassing at least partly because of a deep-seated but utterly irrational distaste for money-talk of any kind.

At some stage, business-talk inevitably involves money-talk. We are comfortable enough, allowing for our usual social inhibitions, with most of the other aspects of business discussions. As long as boasting or earnestness are not required, we’ll talk reasonably happily about the details of the product or project, and pragmatic issues such as objectives, what needs to be done, how, where, by whom and so on. But when it comes to what we call ‘the sordid subject of money’, we tend to become tongue-tied and uncomfortable. Some cover their embarrassment by joking, some by adopting a blustering, forthright, even aggressive manner; some become flustered and hurried, others may be over-polite and apologetic, or prickly and defensive. You will not often see an English person entirely at ease when obliged to engage in money-talk. Some may appear brash and bullish, but this is often as much a symptom of disease as the nervous joking or apologetic manner.

A frustrated American immigrant told me that she had ‘finally figured out that it is best to do all the financial negotiating in letters or emails. The English just can’t talk about money face to face, you have to do it in writing. In writing they’re fine – they don’t have to look you in the eye and they don’t have to say all those dirty words out loud’. As soon as she said this, I realised that this is exactly how I have always managed to get round the problem myself. I am typically, squeamishly English about money, and when negotiating fees for consultancy work or trying to get research funding I will always try to put all those dirty words – money, cost, price, fees, payment, etc. – in writing rather than say them face to face or even on the telephone. (To be honest, I don’t even like writing them, and usually try to cajole my long-suffering co-director into doing all the negotiating for me – with the feeble excuse that I am useless at maths.)

Being English, I had always rather taken it for granted that this avoidance of money-talk was normal, that everyone found it easier to discuss the taboo subject in writing, but my well-travelled informants were adamant that this is a peculiarly English problem. ‘I never get this anywhere else in Europe,’ said one. ‘Everywhere else you can be up-front about money. They’re not ashamed or embarrassed about it; you just talk normally, they don’t try to skirt round it or feel they have to apologise or make a joke out of it – that’s it, with the English you always get that sort of nervous laughter, someone always tries to make a joke out of it.’

The joking is of course another coping mechanism, our favourite way of dealing with anything we find frightening or uncomfortable or embarrassing. Even high-powered City bankers and brokers – people who have to talk about money all day long – are affected by the money-talk taboo. One merchant banker told me that some types of dealing and negotiating are OK because ‘it’s not real money’, but that when negotiating over his own fees he suffers from the same squeamish embarrassment as everyone else. Other City financiers echoed this, and explained that, like everyone else, money-men cope with embarrassment about money-talk

by joking. When things go wrong, one of them told me, ‘you’ll say, “So, are we still on your Christmas-card list?”’”

To be honest, I am somewhat puzzled by the money-talk taboo, despite my own instinctive adherence to it. Introspection does not really help me to figure out the origins of the English squeamishness about money-talk at work. Our distaste for money-talk in everyday social life is well established: you never ask what someone earns, or disclose your own income; you never ask what price someone paid for anything, nor do you announce the cost of any of your own possessions. In social contexts, there is a sort of ‘internal logic’ to the money-talk taboo, in that it can be explained, to some extent, with reference to other basic ‘rules of Englishness’ to do with modesty, privacy, polite egalitarianism and other forms of hypocrisy. But to extend the money-talk taboo to the world of work and business seems, to put it mildly, perverse. Surely this should be an exception to the rule – the one arena in which, for obvious practical reasons, we set aside or suspend our prissy distaste and ‘talk turkey’ like everyone else? But then, that would be expecting the English to behave rationally.

While I’m being ruthlessly honest, I have to admit that saying there is an ‘internal logic’ to the money-talk taboo is a bit of a cop out. Yes, the taboo is clearly related, in a ‘grammatical’ sort of way, to the rules of privacy, modesty and polite egalitarianism, but this is how anthropologists always try to explain the more outlandishly irrational beliefs or grotesque practices of the tribes and societies they study. A belief or practice may seem irrational (or in some cases downright stupid or cruel), but, we argue, it makes sense in relation to other elements of the cultural system of beliefs and practices and values of the tribe or community in question.

Using this clever little trick, we can find an ‘internal logic’ for all sorts of daft and apparently unintelligible notions and customs, from witchcraft and rain-dances to female circumcision. And yes, it does help to make them more intelligible, and it is

important to understand why people do these things. But it doesn't make them any less daft.

Not that I'm putting the English money-talk taboo on a par with female circumcision: I'm just saying that sometimes anthropologists should come clean and acknowledge that a particular native belief or practice is pretty bloody weird, and perhaps not entirely in the natives' own best interest. At least in this case I can't be accused of being ethnocentric or colonial or patronising (anthropological equivalents of blasphemy, for which one can be excommunicated) as the daft taboo I am denigrating is an unwritten rule of my own native culture, and one that I blindly and slavishly obey.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Do the matching and memorize words and their definitions.

1. embarrassing	a) involving ignoble actions and motives; arousing moral distaste and contempt
2. inhibition	b) having strong moral views; scrupulous
3. sordid	c) the act or offense of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk
4. squeamish	d) Something that makes you feel shy or ashamed
5. cajole smb into doing smth	e) examining of your own thoughts, ideas, and feelings
6. denigrate	f) a feeling that makes one self-conscious and unable to act in a

	relaxed and natural way
7. feeble	g) refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind
8. adamant	h) failing to convince or impress
9. introspection	i) to persuade someone to do something that they do not want to do by being nice to them, praising them etc until they agree to do it
10. blasphemy	j) criticize unfairly; disparage

II. Fill in the gaps with words from Ex. 1.

1. He is that he is not going to resign.
2. Men find it to be honest.
3. This is a particularly argument.
4. The amendment prohibits obscene or indecent materials which the objects or beliefs of a particular religion.
5. She was not about using her social influence in support of her son.
6. The whole point about dancing is to stop thinking and lose all yours.
7. The story paints a picture of bribes and scams.
8. It was he who had Garland into doing the film.
9. He had always had his moments of quiet
10. He was detained on charges of

III. Match the opposites.

1. reluctant	a) clear
2. blustering	b) reasonable, intelligent

3. unintelligible	c) right
4. daft	d) tranquil
5. perverse	e) willing, inclined

IV. Fill in the gaps with words from Ex. III.

1. I was very to agree to their conditions, but I didn't really have much choice.
2. It would be to stop this healthy trend.
3. The atmosphere of the Connaught allows guests to feel totally at home.
4. You're asking a lot of questions.
5. Dolphin sounds are to humans.

V. Match the synonyms.

1. awkward	a) outspoken , straightforward
2. inevitably	b) touchy
3. forthright	c) impudent , insolent
4. prickly	d) clumsy
5. flustered	e) bizarre , strange , odd
6. brash	f) sanctimonious , hypocritical
7. prissy	g) servile , abject , obsequious
8. outlandish	h) nervous
9. slavish	i) perplexed
10.puzzled	j) unavoidably

VI. Fill in the gaps with words from Ex. V.

1. Full-size tripods can be, especially if you're shooting a low-level subject.

2. He could be, cocky, and arrogant.
3. Technological changes will lead to unemployment
4. I grew to dislike the people from my background – they were rather uptight and
5. This idea is not as as it sounds.
6. She was so that she forgot her reply.
7. She herself insists she is no follower of fashion.
8. Senator Gray's speech was really a criticism of the government.
9. Critics remain by the British election results.
10. You know how she is.

VII. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

- a) look you the eye
- b) useless maths
- c) cajole smb doing all the negotiating
- d) negotiating fees
- e) an exception the rule
- f) entirely the natives' own best interest
- g) be accused being ethnocentric

VIII. Provide definitions for the following phrasal verbs and illustrate them in the sentences of your own. Use examples to help you.

allow for // You have *to allow for* a certain amount of error.

set aside // It's time *to set* our differences *aside* and work together.

cop out // The younger of the thieves *copped out* and so they were all caught.

get round // I think I can *get round* my father to lend us the car.

get (a)round a problem // None of these countries has found a way yet *to get around* the problem of the polarization of wealth.

skirt (a)round // You can't *skirt around* the matter, you'll have to give the workers a definite answer.

figure out // Can you *figure out* this word?

IX. Get yourself familiar with the following proverbs and idioms. Read them in context and try to find out what they mean and what equivalent(s) they may have in your language.

procrastination is the thief of time

1. In large letters was the name of a firm... and below, in type smaller, but still of some magnitude, was the dogmatic statement: Procrastination is the Thief of Time. Then a question, startling because of its reasonableness: Why not order today? (W. S. Maugham, 'Of Human Bondage', ch. 86)

2. From General Peckem's office on the mainland came prolix bulletins each day headed by such cheery homilies as "Procrastination is the Thief of Time" and "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness". (J. Heller, 'Catch-22', ch. IX)

talk turkey (2 meanings)

1. 'You can have anything you care to ask for. Anything,' he repeated. 'Ah,' said Dr. Obispo, '*now you're talking turkey.*' (A. Huxley, 'After Many a Summer', part II, ch. X)

1. I want *to talk cold turkey* to you, man to man! (K. Vonnegut, 'Cat's Cradle', ch. 87)

get down to business

1. If he wants to make a success in life it's about time he got down to business and applied himself more diligently to his work. (DAS)

come clean

1. I will do my best to get the lawyers to "come clean" but if they won't tell you, I can't imagine their telling me. (J. Galsworthy, 'Over the River', ch. XXXVII)

2. Why not come clean here and now as to those facts, anyhow before it's too late to take advantage of any mitigating circumstances? (Th. Dreiser, 'An American Tragedy', book III, ch. IX)

Illustrate them in the situations of your own.

TEXT DISCUSSION

Comprehension check-up

I. Read the statements. Mark each of them TRUE or FALSE

	TRUE	FALSE
10. Business talk is impossible without bringing up money issues.		
11. The English indulge in money talks.		
12. The rest of Europe takes money-talk for granted.		
13. The only people who are not affected by money-talk taboo are bankers and brokers.		
14. Kate Fox is absolutely fine with money talk.		

<p>15. There is inner rather than expressed logic to the money-talk taboo.</p> <p>16. The English money-talk taboo is equal in importance to female circumcision.</p> <p>17. A particular native belief or practice is always for the natives' good.</p>		
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II. Cross the odd one out.

I. The English

- a) are reluctant to get down to business
- b) find 'doing business' awkward and embarrassing
- c) have a distaste for money-talk
- d) enjoy displaying financial interests

II. When it comes to money talk the English

- a) are embarrassed and start joking
- b) adopt a blustering, forthright, even aggressive manner
- c) are entirely at ease
- d) become flustered and hurried,
- e) are over-polite and apologetic
- f) are prickly and defensive

III. As for the English it is best to do all the financial negotiating

- a) face to face
- b) in writing

- c) over the phone
- d) over a cup of English tea

IV. Everywhere else in Europe you can

- a) be up-front about money
- b) be not ashamed or embarrassed
- c) talk normally
- d) get that sort of nervous laughter

V. Money-talk taboo Kate Fox is denigrating is an unwritten rule of her own native culture, and one that she obeys

- a) without any attempt to be original
- b) in a copycat way
- c) reluctantly
- d) without reasoning or questioning

III. Answer the questions.

1. Why is it fine to do all the financial negotiating in writing?
2. What does it look like to be squeamishly English about money?
3. What kind of money-men have been mentioned in the extract? What is their attitude to money-talk taboo?
4. What does the question “So, are we still on your Christmas-card list?” mean in terms of the topic?
5. How is English distaste for money-talk established in everyday social life?
6. What forms of hypocrisy does the author mention?
7. What is egalitarianism about?
8. What is your personal attitude towards money-talk?

WRITING

1. Write an outline giving a title to each paragraph.
2. Write a gist of the text (10-15 sentences).
3. Write a short piece on the topic “*Unwritten rules of communication or Socialites’ taboos*” (200-250 words).